advertising.

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easterly winds. For Missouri: Fair; warmer Friday night; northeasterly winds. For Kansas: Fair; variable winds.

ANNEXATION PROSPECTS BRIGHTER.

There was a good deal of significance in the fact that the Democratic house caucus, which defined its policy on nearly every leading issue that will come up for consideration at the present session of congress. took no action on the Hawalian question, It would seem, from present indications,

that the omission was a deliberate concession to the inevitable success of the annexation scheme. Opposition to the acquisition of the islands has narrowed down to the sugar trust, the planters of Louisiana and the beet sugar manufacturers. The sugar trust, of course, is the most aggressive of these factors. No trick will be left unturned by this monopoly to defeat the Republican policy, but it is not preventing annexation or browbeating the against the treaty.

the ground of personal interest. The govtoward both of these industries by placing a tariff on imported sugar, which amounts to about 4,000,000,000 pounds annually, while the Hawaiian product sent to this country

is only about 250,000,000 pounds annually. The weakest of all the opposing arguments is that the annexation of the islands may injure the sugar industry of this country, and there is little probability that this argument, even with the sugar trust using its influence to magnify it, will be sufficient to turn the balance of sentiment on the general proposition.

CIVIL SERVICE IN CHICAGO.

The supreme court of Illinois has handed down a decision that will work a revolution in Chicago and should incidentally bring about many needed reforms in that

The decision defines and sustains the civil service law of the state. It limits the independent appointive authority of the mayor of Chicago to the heads of departments, all subordinates to be chosen from the classified lists furnished by the civil service commission. It also requires the lections from these lists.

The decision is a result of mandamus proceedings brought by the attorney gennize the civil service law, which has been Mayor Harrison. As the Harrison administration has been remarkable for its sweeping changes in office, it can readily be seen what an overturning will result from the enforced recognition of the law, as all appointments made in defiance of it are ille-

There is no better illustration of the expedience and efficacy of the civil service principle. Chicago, as a municipality, is notoriously corrupt. Its high officials have been more bent upon building up a political machine than upon perfecting an exemplary government. This tendency is too frequently found in mayors and others who have been honored with political preferment and who have been invested with large appointive authority. Civil service will not entirely remove the possibility of machine making, but it greatly reduces the facilities. At the same time it insures greater competency on the part of those who are chosen as the city's servants, and, surrounding municipal positions with greater dignity and security, it invites a higher class of applicants for those positions.

Mayor Harrison has been conspicuously partisan. He may still be a spoilsman, but his field has been very materially reduced and his construction of a great personal machine has been much hampered.

HOLDING DOWN EXPENSES. In his message to congress President Me-Kinley urged strict economy in appropriations. This policy is desirable at all times, but it is particularly important at the pres ent session in order that the government may not be embarrassed for lack of revenue. The Dingley bill is gradually reducing the deficit and in due time will supply ample revenues, but until the effects of the unusually heavy importations just before the new tariff went into operation have been overcome the monthly dencits will probably continue,

Republicans in congress have been easting about to find where reductions in expenditures could best be made, and they have concluded that the customary river and harbor appropriation should be withheld. This will result in a considerable saving. The last river and harbor bill was passed over President Cleveland's veto in June. 1896. It directly appropriated about \$14,000.-000 for the rivers and harbors. Besides this, \$3,000,000 was carried in the sundry bill, making a total of \$17,000,000 of actual appropriation. The bill also carried authority to make contracts for the enormous sum of \$62,000,000. Of this sum provided for by contract, a part has already been appropriated for, but it is estimated that during the present fiscal year \$20,000,000 will have to be paid out, the same amount next year. and at least half as much for the year end-

this session, therefore, will not leave the waterways and hurbors wholly unprovided for. Notwithstanding the scheming of members, it is believed that public building appropriations can also be blocked, as they were last session. Public buildings are useful and necessary, but there is no good rea-

son why the government should appropriate money for their construction when it has no money to spend. By next December the revenues will be in much better condition, and appropriations which it is now necessary to deny will then be available. Rigid economy is undoubtedly the proper policy for congress to pursue at the pres-

THE POLLTRY SHOW. The fourth annual poultry show, which pened in this city yesterday, bids fair to urpass in popular success, as it does in

exhibited specimens, all of the preceding events of this character in this city. Although not quite all the exhibits hav get been placed, there are nearly 5,000 perimens of utilitarian and fancy stock, all highly bred, and representing the breeding industry of nearly every state in the

Union. It is the opinion of those who are well informed that the show is as fine as has ever been seen in this country. If this is really a just comparison, it speaks volumes for the future possibilities of Kansas City's association, for this is only the fourth exhibition given.

Much has been said of Kansas City's go ographical advantages as a center for all kinds of national gatherings and expositions. These advantages are particularly applicable to the poultry, horse, dog or other fancy animal displays, which are always sent long distances at some hazard. Therefore the more central the point of exhibition, other facilities being commen surate, the better for the enterprise.

Next year, when we shall have a great hall for all sorts of big displays and masgatherings, Kansas City will lack nothing to make her the greatest convention and exhibition city of the country, from the Just visiting from the East. standpoint of location and house room.

TO PROTECT THE BIRDS.

A meeting was recently held in New York, under the auspices of the Audubon Society, for the purpose of arousing a stronger public sentiment against the wear ing of birds and bird plumage on women's hats. Many interesting facts were brought out and a wide range of arguments used likely that the trust will succeed in either | Among them it was shown that song birds, insect-eating birds and scavenger birds are Hawaiian planters and manufacturers into becoming scarce, and in some localities long and favorable contracts as the price of | have been exterminated by hunters in quest the trust's withdrawal from the fight of feathers for the millinery market. The song birds are sadly missed, and as nearly The sugar planters of Louisiana and the all of them are insect-eating birds, the inbeet sugar manufacturers are dealing sidious enemies of fruit and foliage and rather unfairly in opposing annexation on tree life are getting a dangerous advantage. Vermin have multiplied in New Orleans beernment has been particularly generous cause of the shooting of the heron, which feds upon them. Along the Guif of Mexico, in subtropical America, there is an increase of human mortality, due to the de struction of birds which formerly kept the beaches and shallows free from decaying animal matter.

Some of these points made are serious enough, and ought to have a much stronger deterrent influence on the feminine mind than they are likely to have, unfortunately, But while they were on the subject the Audubon orators should have explained how that other enemy of the song birds is to be disposed of the English sparrow. This prolific and aggressive little pest has done more to rob this country of songsters than any other agency, not excepting the man with a gun. The Audubon meeting could probably not have solved the spurrow problem, but it should at least have paid its respects to the little "beast."

MR. BRYAN IN MEXICO.

A number of Popocratic newspapers com ing to this office have spoken of the enthusiastic reception tendered W. J. Bryan in Mexico as evidence conclusive that he is heads of departments to make all their se- regarded as a great man by people abroad s well as by people at home. It is certainly gratifying to every patriotic citizen but in their relations with those who have to witness the cordial manner in which the friends confined in the institution they are eral to compel the chief of police to recog- Mexicans have welcomed one of America's neglectful and brutally surly. prominent politicians, but there will still utterly disregarded by that official and lark the suspicion that the honors bestowed upon Mr. Bryan by our sister repub-He are not so disinterestedly influenced by his greatness as by other causes which are nationally selfish.

> It is because Mr. Bryan is the champler of free silver-a friend of the Mexican sys tem of finance-that he is received with popular acclaim by Mexicans. They are looking to him to lead the United States into the adoption of a money policy that would be of immense advantage to Mexico. They have hoped that he prophesied truly when he said in his New York speech that the opening of our mints to free coinage would raise the price of silver bullion t \$1.29 an ounce in gold the world over, and they are easer to profit by the enhanced value which would come to their ellver stock. To-day the Mexican who appears at Kansas City to buy a bushel of wheat must lay down two of his country's silver dellars, and naturally he is unxious for the coming of that happy day when one dollar wil. serve the same purpose. He sees in Mr. Bryan a champion who would double the value of Mexican money, and not to pay him homage would be a species of ingratitude.

It is only too true that Mr. Bryan presents the spectacle of a man who is championing the interests of every country exept his own. Outside of the silver money of the world that is now kept at par with gold by a promise to redeem in gold, there are something more than three billions of India. If Mr. Bryan were correct in his contention that the opening of our mints would raise the price of silver the world over to \$1.29 in gold, then the consequences of such action would be the raising of these three billions into six billions, without adding one penny to the value of the silver money now in circulation in the United States. What a disinterested and philanthropic performance that would be, indeed! But just at present the people are not quite o much interested in Mr. Bryan's reception in Mexico as in wondering what he will say mon his return. How will be explain the fact that free coinage in Mexico has not edded a picayune to the bullion value of the metal from which it is coined? Will be say the holbby season. This club is a very exform the task of bringing silver and gold together at par? Will be discover that the was of great age and expensive quality gold gamblers of the City of Mexico have perpetrated some horrible crime that keeps | disinterested one as might come from the them apart? Will be hold that because the pen of any newspaper man, but United States has demonstrized silver the rest of the world is helpless to do it any

And when he comes to a description of conditions in Mexico, how much of the unspeakable poverty and wretchedness of her people will be be willing to tell while defending her system of finance? Will he relate, that instead of supplying the people with an abundance of maney, free coinage has left Mexico with a great deal less than half the per capita of silver to be found in the United States? Will be picture for our edification the fluctuations of Mexican silver money which are an endless source of loss and trouble to her people? Will he had been trying on gloves in the same

service?

explain why it is that the Mexican laboring man has not reaped those advantages so prolificly promised to the American labor ing man during our recent free sliver campaign? Will be, in short, tell the truththe full unvarnished truth-about things a

he found them in Mexico"

The probabilities are that he will not Once Senator John J. Ingall said of him: "Nothing gives Mr. Bryan less concern than facts. Facts may change but his theories are immovable. Mr. Bryan was onfronted at Atchison by a condition that enfounded all his theories; by facts that demolished all his predictions; but he was n no wise disconcerted by detection. Like he trapeze performer, who, hanging head lownward in midalr, simultaneously with the bang of the drum, swings through space and grasps the distant bar, while the spec ators applaud the agility which has conquered the law of gravitation, so Bryan in the presence of dollar wheat, general prosperity and an inundation of money umped from the Chicago platform, and with the bang of the drum, landed with both feet on bimetallism and the law of

supply and demand." So no one need be surprised, then, if upon the occasion of Mr. Ervan's next American speech, he shall be found coolly denying propositions which he laid down as immutable less than a year ago, and at the same time drawing favorable conclusions for free silver out of conditions in Mexico which were denied an existence by the Popogratic orators of the late campaign.

The Wichita Eagle complains that Kansas romance has never been written with a beautiful woman in it when it was not explained by the author that she was

Ex-State Treasurer Atherton is again confined to his bed with a kidney trouble that is giving his friends considerable alarm.

There is no evidence that when Mr. Top. of Sumner county, gets through selling his cattle at the yards he will take a spin

By the way, Mr. McNall, whose scalp is

that the New York Life is shaking as it flercely beats the tom-tom?

There is a feeling that the Travelers' Insurance Company "threw down" its friends in backing away from the Kansas fight.

At the Guild sale and supper in Abilene the other night a considerable sum of money was realized by exhibiting the plcture of Dolly Madison, for which Elinor Seymour, the Abilene girl who has attained popularity among the New York artists, sat as a model. A local paper disappointedly remarks that Miss Seymour's features were not discernible, which perhaps is not so strange considering it was a picture of another girl. Did the reporter look for the plump arm and rounded shoulder?

The people who are sending extracts from Ed Howe's paper to Senator Baker with the idea that their uncomplimentary character will turn the senator against Howe's candidacy for postmaster are simply wasting time. Congressman Broderick will dispose of the Atchison postoffice at his own pleasure and Senator Baker cannot be led to interfere. If Howe's enemies can find something in his newspaper uncompliment. ary to Broderick they may be able to do the editor some damage.

The Stockton News is very much in earnest in supporting George O. Farr, of Its town, for the Republican nomination for governor. It describes Mr. Farr as an able lawyer, who is well fixed financially and who can campaign with the best of them. He has held the office of sheriff. He is gencrous and warm hearted and the News de clares that as governor he "would be an onor to God and a credit to the soul of John Brown."

There is no other word but shameful to apply to the manner in which the state inane asylum at Topeka is being conducted The managers are not only incompetent

It will be remembered that something like three months ago one James T. Nolan, a lawyer of Hays City, escaped from the asylum. For a number of days his absence was concealed from his family, at Hays, and even when it became known to them they were unable to secure any satisfactory as count from the asylum superintendent. He was urged by the friends of Mr. Nolan to institute a search for the missing man, but to all appearances he treated the affair with the utmost indifference. Something more than three weeks ago it was learned by the friends of Mr. Nolan that he had made his appearance in Buffalo, N. Y. where he had relatives. He was ragged, starved, bruised and suffering, and the acounts relate that a more wretched spectacle of humanity could hardly be imagined asylum authorities were notified and the friends of Mr. Nolan were informed steps would at once be taken to return lilm to Kansas.

Yesterday the Kansas department of The Journal received a letter from Mrs. Nolan the piteous contents of which are enough to make the blood of every sympathetic citizen run het in his veins. It reads as follows:

Hays City, Dec. 20. Dear Mr. Editor:-I wrote the authorities at the asylum that my husband was in Buffalo and they answered that if I desired it a suitable person would go and bring him back, I answered on December for them to go and to let me know when the start would be made. Not receiving any response I wrote again on Decembe At cevry mail I awaited at the postoffice, but no letter came, and so on the 18th I wrote again. Still I could get no word and on yesterday I telegraphed them, but they would not answer me, I am so alarmed silver money that circulates at its simple for fear that Mr. Nolan will again go away tullion value, as in Mexico and China and and leave us in ignorance of his wherea

I am sorry to trouble you again as I know you are a busy man, but I cannot get information of my husband from the asylum and I am almost distracted, Oh if they knew the sleepless nights and weary days I passed walting for news of my loved one. You will find out, won't you If they have done anything? I feel sure if it is possible, that you will not let me wait long for a reply./I am so weary of waiting. Very respectfully.

MRS. JAMES T. NOLAN.

Bent Murdock devotes considerable space in his paper to a description of how thieves lacks into the "Centlemen's clubroom" at Odorado and robbed it of a large amount of good liquor which had been procured to nabels of the place, and the ilquor on hand The account given by Lieutenant Murdoel would appear on its surface to be such ; he lines one may read considerable of the indignation which naturally comes man who has experienced somewhat of personal injury.

Wellington, lost the gold ring which had been given to her by Mr. Folks at the time they became engaged. She advertised for the trinket, and offered rewards greatly in excess of its value, but with no result. On Wednesday another lady of Wellington went into a store and commenced to try on kid gloves. Her surprise may be imagine. when, in removing a glove from her hand, she found a strange gold ring upon one of her fingers. The ring was engraved "From Willis to Emma," and was nized as the one lost by Mrs. Folks. She

About a month ago Mrs. Willis Folks, of

store, and left the ring in the glove when

withdrawing her hand.

Speaking of Wellington, it is gratifying to notice that the Mail has struck its old gait with rabbit stories. It relates that 6,700 scalps were presented to the county clerk for bounty in one day this week.

Last week the Council Grove Courier, : Populist paper, gave up the ghost. Its last expiring editorial was an attack upon President McKinley for using a special train in hurrying to the bedside of his dying mother. In the person of Colonel S. F. Scott, of

Kansas City, Governor Leedy has a double The other day Colonel Scott visited Fort Scott between trains. He had searcely allighted at the depot when the reporters for the Monitor and the Tribune surrounder him and commenced to bore for an interdew upon the local police commission a situation. Colonel Scott instantly that they were mistaking him for Governo skillful manner. He made the eyes of th reporters bulke out by declaring that he inended to smash the police force right an eft and so reorganize things in the city but the oldest inhabitant wouldn't recog lize them. He named a prominent Reice and in other ways astonished the reng men who knew Colonel Scott beliest of he reporters with their interview, and i related that the young men were thoroughly taken in. The Menitur gives a olumn in description of the affair.

It will be remembered that early in his erm of office Governor Leedy had a great deal to say about those orphan children being sent out to Kansas by the Children's Aid Society of New York. He declared that sole purpose of the society was to rid New York of her paupers at the expense of Kansas and that it had no philanthropic interest in the young ones or care for their

This view does not appear to be sustained by a little affair at Eldorado the other day. In the last batch of children sent out was a boy by the name of John Owen. The society officers in New York said they be lieved Owen to be a good boy who would be of service to the people who adopted him. This recommendation led J. E. Atkinson, of Eldorado, to take the boy into his family, but Owen had not remained very long before he stole \$61.50 from his benefactor and fled the country. The society in New York was informed of the affair and at once sent Mr. Atkinson a check for the full amount of his loss. It was the most honorable performance in the guanantee line that anyone ever heard of in Kansas,

MISSOURI POINTS.

The soul-destroying gayeties of the spelling bee have yielded to the riotous orgies of the ciphering match, in the Eureka school district neighborhood, up in Daviess county.

"In glaneing at the handsome Christmas edition of the Columbia Herald one wouldn't suspect," the Springfield Republican suggests, "that that paper ever advocated pronouncing the name of this state Mizzoury.' "

St. Joe is organizing a new military company and hopes to be able in the future to protect itself against incursions by Richard Mansfield and his cohorts without finding it necessary to call upon Atchison for assistance. A Jasper county jury decided a few days

ago that the sheriff should use his official influence in an endeavor to secure the \$50 donation which a citizen had agreed to make to Webb City college, but afterward refused to put up the cash for. Two different efforts on the part of a

probate judge in Northwest Missouri to collect from the county the sum alleged by him to have been expended officially postage have resulted in a decision by Judge Anthony that he has no right to rembursement. Mrs. John Leedy makes her home in

Springfield and doesn't expect to visit Toeka at all this winter. This Mrs. John Leedy's husband, however, doesn't happen o be the Pop chief executive of Kansas, but is an industrious and thrifty employe at the Frisco shops, in Greene county's the product of a long series of laws, of capital.

allow field for suckers. The wandering fakirs who make a business of securing esponsible signatures to innocent looking fruit tree orders which afterward turn out o be promissory notes for considerable sums have been doing a thriving business here recently. The Tuesday Evening Civil Government

Club, an organization of Carthage literary women, deliberately abandoned the ship of state temporarily at the last meeting and devoted the time usually given to the regulation of the affairs of the nation to he making of dresses for destitute little girls of the locality. The Omaha Bee has apparently just made

a discovery of the long-established and generally understood fact that "if a wall were built around the state of Missouri the products and manufactures of that great ommonwealth are so varied and abundan hat its people could subsist for all time without aid from the outer world.

The ranks of the Missouri newspaper nen suffered a distinct loss in the death the first of the week of Walter Sander, of the St. Louis Westliche Post, Mr. Sander had represented his paper at 'ity during several sessions of the gen eral assembly, and was widely acquainted and greatly liked throughout the state He was a native of Leipsic, and had been an officer in the German army.

Speaking of the rush among the Demoratic lawyers up there for the place on he bench in the Maryville circuit now oc cupied by Judge Authony, but for re-clee tion to which he will not be a candidate the Bethany Tribune magnanimously remarks: "The best man mentioned for th place is Judge Goodman, of Albany, even if he did once arrest the editor of Pribune for contempt of court."

"The Hon, William J. Stone, of Missouri, should paste in his scrapbook," the Savannah (Ga.) News thinks, "this fine metphor from the sermon of a Tennessee minister: 'The wheat and the taxes must grew ogether until the baryest, until the Great Reaper shall come to separate the sheep from the goats. There ought to be in the gure a suggestion for the Misseurian, in the event that he ever has to make another national convention speech."

Springfield wants to be counted in among the convention cities of the state. The grand ledge of the A. O. U. W. and the this spring, and the movement already o foot for the Democratic state convention is to be followed up at once with an effort to capture the state Republican League gathering-all of which, in view of the fact that Kansas City's big hall will not be ready for use until next fall, is entirely commendable. After its completion, however, it is understood, of course, that everything comes to the mouth of the Kaw.

It has been discovered that a 17-year-old St. Louis schoolgirl is married, and the question now agitating the city is whether she ought to be allowed to complete her education in the public schools. not see why not." remarks the bald-headed philosopher of the Chicago Post. fore marriage has not been taken as an evidence of utter incapacity. It may an indication of weakness or foolishness in some cases, but just because a girl is married is no reason why she shouldn't know anything. If she is given a chance maybe she will know better next time, By all means, let the wife go to school and make the husband hustle."

There was a unique baptizing, as the stery comes from there, in Bull creek. down in the Ozark country, a short time

ago. Three of the new converts immersed were Amos Jones, the ex-Bald Knobber convict, his former wife and her present husband. Amos Jones had only been married three weeks when he became involved in the last Bald Knobber raid near Chaidwick which resulted in the killing of Will iam Edens and Charles Green. His wife the daughter of Dave Walker, th Bald Knobber chief who died on the ga ows with young Bill Walker at Ozari something over two years after the fate aid. It was supposed to be the of young Jones' attachment for Miss Walk that led him into the Bald Knobbe fraternity. When Amos Jones had been sent to the penitentiary his young wifgrieved for him and for the loss of his Her life was very lonely, for the family were poor and the little homestend near 'Endwick had but few attractions to reve the sorrow of the young woman's le but time sped on, and with the changing seasons came gradually some spirit of agety into the heart of the convict's wife was still young, only a girl in your and the law allowed her to claim the orit tres of a single woman. She finally ured a divorce and a new lover sough eer band in wedlock. The convict at Jef rsen City heard of his wife's marriage d the news of her inconstant love add double sorrow to his prison life. the law till last summer Governor Stools ns said in an act of pardon that he had sufficiently atoned for his part in th Edens-Green murder. Then the discharges onvict went back to his Bull creek home where so many changes had occurred since e was arrested in the spring of 1887. The band living in the neighborhood. It was bard for the ex-Raid Knobber to accept the situation of things, seeing his bride of three weeks from whom he had been torn by the officers of the law ten years ago. the wife of another man. have happened but for the influence of a timely religious revival that occurred is he neighborhood some time ago it is now impossible to say. But a "big meeting" in the rural districts still accomplishes marvels in the way of regenerating hu-man nature, and at the mourners' bench Jones and his former wife and her hu band became sincere penitents. During the and at the baptizing which followed, these three persons, now united in the bonds of religious fellowship, walked into the beautiful mountain rivulet together and re-

Practical Currency Reform.

throughout the Bull creek settlement.

ceived the impressive ordinance of immer-

sion. It was a deeply affecting spectacle

and the event made a profound sensation

From the Philadelphia Press. The house committee on banking and currency will fall into serious error if its members divide on the detalls of currency reform instead of uniting to secure such a easure of improvement as is practical and possible. Congressman Brosius, in pro-posing to report at once the measure of fers reforms in the currency which in all proper authorities. probability can be adopted and enacted. Admirable as the more extensive reforms proposed by Secretary Gage are, there is no chance that they can be passed through congress. They raise the entire currency issue in all its forms and on every conten-

sition instead of lessening it. Brief as President McKinley's proposals are, they offer tangible remedies which can probably be made law. It is doubtless easy for alry critics like ex-Comptroller Eckels to say that they are good as far as they go, but that they do not go far enough, This is an evil world in which it is true most things that they might be a good deal better. Currencies are like constitutions any theorist can improve them. Nothing is easier than to outline "currency reform." Nothing is harder than to get any

banks.

They are certain to increase oppo-

one reform adopted. The vital issue to-day is not the lest ideal currency. Any man with a little superficial reading can sketch out an ideal system in a week. The hard, practical is sue before the country is how much actual reform, under currency conditions, can be secured. A currency is a growth. It is situation in trade and politics. A curren cy cannot be made over offhand. When evils appear the question is not as to crating a perfect system, but as to the possi

ble ways of curing the evils. President McKinley has proposed a single definite remedy which, if it had been in exstence during the last four years, would have stopped the "endless chain." greenbacks are presented for gold he proposes to prohibit their issue except in ex change for gold. This practically adds every such greenback presented for lemption in gold to the gold reserve. Even this remedy can become effective only whe revenue is equal to expenditure, so closel onnected are the solvency of the treasury and the stability of the currency.

Even this small measure of reform is may be impossible to pass, but it is proposed by President McKinley, after a thor ough examination, in the belief and con viction that it can become a law. Th president knows congress. He understands exactly what can be done and what cannot e done, and he brings to the White House practical tact, skill and experience in se uring legislation enjoyed by none of hi predecessors. The friends of currency re orm will fall into grave error if they di vide over details and urge that a wider ex ent of reform is needed, instead of uniting o pass the president's simple, definite an practical proposal.

The Cure of Consumption.

from the Boston Herald. The Minneapolis Tribune makes a com

parison not altogether appropriate, as in strikes us, between the deaths by yellow fever and those from consumption in the United States. It appears that 446 persons have died from yellow fever this year while the Tribune estimates that there mye been more than 100,000 deaths from consumption. The limited area of the named disease and its flercely epidemi quality, of course, do not apply to con amption. A more important fact present ed by our Western contemporary is that consumption is not of necessity the deadle that it is generally assumed t be. It urges that consumption is in the o the reports of the American Invalid Society for proof of this. That society, it would appear, has established a sonitarium in Southern New Mexico, at Fort St. an abandoned military post of the United States. It has treated 200 cor valids there in the year of which it reports callds there in the year of the cent have re-and of this number 25 per cent have re-covered their health. Minneapolis itself and to be considered a favorable locality for consumptive people. The Tribune has given attention to this subject for two or new furnishes with regard to it would seem

A Promising Steppingstone.

From the Indianapolis Journal. Mr. Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, who has been appointed controller of the currency, may congratulate himself on being in the line of advancement. Nearly every incumbent of the office has left it for : better position, either in the government service or in business. Beginning with the first, Hugh McCulloch stepped from that position to the secretaryship of the treasury. His successor, Freeman Clarke, was controller two years and then elected to congress-a promotion or not, as one looks at it. John J. Knox resigned in 1884 to a cept the presidency of one of the leading national banks in New York. His success or, H. W. Cannon, became vice president of the National Bank of the Republic, in New York. William L. Trenholm retured to the banking business in Charleston, S C., and now Mr. Eckels, an obscure Illinois lawyer when he was appointed becomes president of a great bank in Chi-

go. The new controller is a lawyer, and is the reputation of being a strong, cleareaded man. He has written some sound supers on finance, but has never before eld an executive office. His friends predict that he will make a good controller.

The Bievele Nose.

From the New York Sun. It would be unfair to medical science and o mankind at large if the year were alwed to end without proper attention to he latest affliction said to be enused by bi A recent number of the British Medical Journal contains this statement

by a physician:

"As a considerable majority of the pattents who have lately consulted me for masal trouble have complained that the sensation of obstruction has either commenced or considerably increased since they have taken to the bleyele, the question arises: Are we to place this otherwise healthy and almost necessary mode of locemotion among the causes of nasal mischief? It is quite conceivable that the quick rush through the air, inhaling large quantities of dust on the country roads, much all sorts and conditions of dirt on the London ones might cause considerable intitation to the masal mineous membrane." So it appears that John Bull has got the blevele rose," and also that the peculiar, verstrained countenance known as the bleyele face" has again been subdivided. he doctor has failed to say whether the

of wheelmen, but, inasmuch as it is sun-

brough the air." it is doubtless mainly

he bicycle face, so far as it distinguishe hat loose jointed individual, now embods four distinct features, namely, the biyele nose, the bicycle eyes, the bicycle ars and the blevele faw. Perhaps the differentiation of the bicycle ose is not altogether surprising in view of ome other developments reported from over the sea. Only a short time ago Dr. entures, published in the Gazette des Hopitaux, declared that "after a long ride he xperienced paresthesia in the fourth and fifth fingers, with impaired sensibility, and paresis in the interessel lumbricales and the adductor pollicis," and that "this pare-

sis was followed by distinct atrophy in the affected muscles." There is no reason to suppose, however, that there is anything so serious about the bicycle nose as is to be found in the alarming condition of Dr. Destot. In this coun try the scorcher had a merry time of it before the days of blevele policemen, yet he never developed anything worse than the "monkey back" and the "ostrich neck." The only sort of bicycle nose to be found over here is the "nose for husiness" ossessed by the American wheelmakers, That peculiarity has its home here, and to its rapid growth in the past two years is due the fact that the American bicycle is almost as popular in Europe and Australia as it is in the United States.

The bicycle nose that affects the nasal membrane is a total stranger to us. So is paresis in the interessei, lumbricales and the adductor pollicis." If they should ever visit the Greater New York they will relief proposed by President McKinley, of- promptly and pitilessly handed over to the

Dingley Law Imports of Wool.

From the New York Press, As an illustration of the dishonesty of the free trade critics of the Dingley law who declare that it is, and will be, a failtious point, greenbacks, silver, gold and ure as a revenue producer, we call attention to some official statistics on the wool imports into New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

Our free trade friends compare with glee the imports of the few months preceding the repeal of the Wilson law with the imports since the enforcement of the Dingley law. The late Wilson law imports were: April, 95,559,933 pounds; May, 43,943,685 pounds; June, 33,569,185 pounds; July, 21,485,-

In August the wool imports had dropped to 2.875,859 pounds and in September to 2,429,873 pounds, But why? Because when he importers could get wool in free during the months preceding August they prought in enormous quantities to last them for as long a time as it was possible for them to make their anticipatory imports cover. They would have the public believe that the difference between the imports immediately preceding the enactment the Dingley law and immediately follow ing it represents the "best revenue powof the Dingley tariff.

Well, let us see. The June imports were 569,185 pounds, but the imports for June, 1896, when there was no rush to "beat the Dingley law," were 5,316,185 pounds. The July imports for 1897 were 21,485,700 por but the imports for July, 1896, were 4.247. 657 pounds. The excess of wool impo then, between March and the end of July, 1897, represents, in fact, revenue which importers "beat the government out of."

Furthermore, the 2,429,873 pounds of wool imported in September rose in October to 7,124,231 pounds, In October, 1896, the imports were only 6,002,628 pounds. The slandered Dingley law, then, despite the enor mously excessive importations of last spring and early summer, sees wool imports for October of this year in excess of those for October last year of more than 1,000,000 pounds.

How about that? What is the explanation of the assailants of the Dingley law?

The Mistake of His Life.

From the New York Sun. As was expected, the Hon. Mary Elizaboth Lease has not only resolved to pre vent the Hon. Jerry Simpson from being renominated for congress, but she has reolved to specced him herself. We warned the Sockless Socrates when he hought his bicycle with goldplated handles and donned his first pair of purple-and-gold golf stockings that the people of his congressional district would begin to doubt the sincerity of his campaign against the money power. We warned him that the Hon, Mary Eliz busy riding his plutocratic wheel and admiring his legs and watching Tom Reed Now he knows where he made his mistake

The Bull Is Rolling.

From the Chicago Times-Herald, We are not certain that Hon. Gene lumps and Hon, Bass Meek, of Holt coun-Mo., could be induced to accept public office, but we insist that they should be given a chance to do so.

Electric Cooking.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. While electric cooking is not yet available to the masses, its economy is constantly showing improvement. In some recent experiments it was demonstrate that the average cost of cooking a meal for six persons by electricity was including the heating of the water for washing the dishes. The cost of doing the same amount of cooking with a coal and kitchen range was 3.15c, or about 19 per cent of the cost by electricity. Laundry work cost 227c for a given quantity with electricity, as against 12.55c with coal. Since these tests the cost of current has been still further reduced, and the difference in cost between the two methods of cooking is shown to be appreciably less in less time with the current, and the ervice, censing the instant It is turned off, it also saves the trouble of bringing the coal in and taking the ashes out loaf of bread can be electrically bake in sixteen minutes, a pie in nine minutes and blecuits in four minutes, and it is said that those who have been accustomed to meat cooked by electricity never want it prepared otherwise.

Artless Innocence. From the Chicago Tribune.

"Grandpa!" "Yes, dear."

'I want to send one of those nice letters to Santa Claus that gets printed in the papers and always brings a lot of presents. Won't you please sit down and write it for me?"

A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS.

Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the hous Not a creature was stirring, not even a

The stockings were hung by the chimney with care, In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be

their heads:

there; The children were nestled all snug in their beds, While visions of sugar plums danced in

And mamma in her kerelifef, and I in my cap. Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap-

When out on the lawn there arose such a I sprang from my bed to see what was the

Away to the window I flew like a flash Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash. The moon on the breast of the new fallen

Gave a luster of midday to objects below: When, what to my wondering eyes sh appear. But a miniature sleigh, with eight tiny

I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick More rapid than eagles his coursers they he whistled and shouted and called

reindeer.
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,

them by name Now Do ! Now Dancer! Now Prancer

and Vixen! On Comet! On Cupid! On Donder and Blixen: To the top of the porch, to the top of the

As dry leaves that before the wild hurricome fly. When they meet with an obstacle, moto the sky.

New dash away, dash away, dash away all!

So up to the housetop the coursers they With the sleigh full of toys, and St. Nich-

And then in a twinkling I heard on the roof The prancing and pawing of each little

As I drew in my head, and was turning Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with

a bound. He was dressed all in fur from his head to his foot. And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and sont A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,

And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack. His eyes, how they twinkled, his dimples, how merry! His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a

cherry His droll little mouth was drawn up like a And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow.

The stump of a pipe he held tight in his And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath.
He had a broad face, and a round little belly That shook when he laughed, like a bowl

full of felly.

He was chubby and plump-a right jolly old elf. And I laughed, when I saw him, in spite of myself. A wink of his eye and a twist of his head

Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread. He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work. And filled all the stockings, then turned with a jerk.

And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose. He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave And away they all flew like the down of a

And laying his finger aside of his nose

But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight. "Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good-

-Clement C. Moore CHRISTMAS TREASURES.

I count my treasures o'er with carc: The little toy that baby knew, A little sock with faded hue, A little lock of golden hair.

My little one, my all to me, Sat robed in white upon my knee And heard the merry Christmas chime

"Tell me, my little golden-head.

If Santa Claus should come to-night, What shall he bring my baby bright What treasure for my boy?" I said. And then he named the little toy,

While in his honest, mournful eyes There came a look of sweet surprise, That spoke his quiet, trustful joy. And as he lisped his evening prayer,

He asked the boon with childish grace. Then, toddling to the chimney place, He hung his little stocking there, That night as lengthening shadows crent.

I saw the white-winged angels come With heavenly music to our home, And kiss my darling as he slept. They must have heard his baby prayer.

For in the morn with smiling face, He toddled to the chimney-place, And found the little treasure there They came again one Christmas Tide.

That angel host so fair and white, And singing, all the Christmas night, They lured my darling from my side A little sock a little toy.

A little lock of golden hair, The Christmas music on the air. A-watching for my baby boy. But if again that angel train

And golden head come back to me To bear me to eternity My watching will not be in vain. -Eugene Field. TO WHOM NO CHRISTMAS EVER

COMES." The man who wildly throws away his chance, An outcast from all cheerful hearts and

homes, Who may not mingle where the happy dance. Nor gain from loving eyes one kindly

Is he to whom no Christmas ever comes, -New York Sun. A Modern Portin.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. All Paris, nay, all France, is discussing the interesting case of Mile, Jeanne Chauvin, the learned young lady who claims Not only has she passed all the usual exminations which turn the ordinary French lad into a barrister, but she has also obtained the far higher degree of doctor en drolt. But here again the would-be Portia is by no means alone, for a considerable number of French girls compete successfully with their brothers in the law schools, Mile, Chauvin, however, is the first who has seriously claimed the right of actually practicing in the Paris law courts.

No section of French professional life is more jealously guarded than is the barreau. he members of which, it will be remembered, claim the proud title from time immemorial of noblesse de la robe (the robed). Accordingly, the young lady's calm ssumption that she has a right to enter in an active sense within the charmed has thrown every individual consected with the Paris palace of justice, om the judges to the ushers, into a state of great emotion, the more so that there eems absolutely no legal impediment to her carrying out her design.

Reformed.

From the Chicago Tribune. "No." said Dickey Badden; "I don't start to goin' to Sunday school when the winter quit after they've had the Chris'mus tree. ain't one o' them kind o' boys. I tried it last year, an' I didn't git a blamed